

SAFETY BOBBER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the invention.

5 The present invention relates to a fishing bobber, and, more particularly, to a fishing bobber with a cavity therein.

2. Description of the related art.

 Humankind has pursued fishing for survival, for commercial purposes and for sport. Pursuit of sport fishing has produced a plethora of products in the way of boating innovations,
10 fish finders, lures, fishing lines, reels, fishing rods and other tackle.

 The basic equipment of fishing consists of a barbed metal hook at the end of a fishing line and a wood, fiberglass or metal pole, that usually has some type of spool or reel, near the handle, around which the fishing line is wound. Recreational fishing is practiced throughout the world and is done in freshwater and saltwater. The most popular game fish are salmon, trout,
15 bass and pike in freshwater and sailfish, tuna, marlin, tarpon and bonefish in saltwater. There are two basic types of freshwater tackle, those for fly-casting and those for bait-casting.

 Live bait or a variety of plugs, spoons and other artificial lures can be cast and pulled in, popped along the surface, trolled from a moving boat or allowed to rest at a predefined position in the water assisted by a bobber floating on the surface. Spinning tackle requires an angler to
20 keep the lure moving by repeatedly casting the spinning tackle and reeling it back in. Bait fishing includes applying a bait to a hook and casting the bait, which may be additionally weighted, into a likely area where fish may be, and allowing the bait to be suspended in the water to tempt the fish. Often a fishing bobber is used to hold the bait at a suspended distance from the surface of the water. The fisherman then watches the bobber as an indicator of when a fish is

nibbling or has taken the bait. Movement of the bobber alerts the fisherman to pull on the fishing line in an attempt to set the hook in the fish's mouth.

A fisherman experiences a great deal of annoyance if his hook gets caught on a foreign object. Worse than being annoyed is being hooked by the barbed point of the fishing hook itself
5 either on the fisherman's clothing or person. This can happen when nearly the entire fishing line has been retrieved on a fishing reel and the fisherman reaches out to take a hold of the line close to the hook. Additionally, if a fish, that is caught on the hook, is nearly to the fisherman and the fisherman is reaching along the line to grasp the fish and the fish throws the hook, the pressure on the line can drive the hook into the fisherman's outstretched hand.

10 What is needed in the art of fishing is a device to eliminate an exposed fishing barb upon the retrieval of a fishing line.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a fishing bobber that accommodates a fishing hook.

15 The invention comprises, in one form thereof, a fishing bobber including a flotation body with a cavity therein and a tube at least partially projecting into the cavity.

An advantage of the present invention that it protects a fisherman from being snagged by a fishing hook.

Another advantage of the present invention is that it reduces the incident of a fishing
20 hook snagging a piece of floating debris.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above-mentioned and other features and advantages of this invention, and the manner of attaining them, will become more apparent and the invention will be better understood

by reference to the following description of an embodiment of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a safety bobber system embodying the present invention;

Fig. 2 is cross-sectional view of the bobber of Fig. 1; and

5 Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bobber of Figs. 1 and 2, illustrating a fishing hook in a protected position.

Corresponding reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views. The exemplification set out herein illustrates one preferred embodiment of the invention, in one form, and such exemplification is not to be construed as limiting the scope of the
10 invention in any manner.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to the drawings, and, more particularly to Figs. 1-3, there is shown a safety bobber system 10 including a bobber body 12, fishing line 14 and fishing hook 16.

15 Bobber body 12, also known as a floatation body 12, includes a cavity 18 with a cavity wall 20 and a cavity side wall 22, and tube 24. Cavity 18 is a cylindrically shaped cavity at one end of bobber body 12. Cavity 18 has a diameter that is greater than the depth of cavity 18. Cavity 18 is concentrically located relative to tube 24. Cavity wall 20 is a puncture resistant surface, which accommodates a fishing hook point. Tube 24 protrudes into cavity 18 to receive a
20 portion of fishing hook 16 therein. Tube 24 may even extend beyond the depth of cavity 18.

Fishing hook 16 includes an eye 26, a shank 28 and a barbed point 30. Fishing line 14 is secured to fishing hook 16 by utilizing the opening in eye 26 through which fishing line 14 is threaded and tied to. As fishing line 14 is pulled through bobber 12, eye 26 and shank 28 enter into tube 24 and barbed point 30 is stopped by contact with cavity wall 20. Alternatively, tube

24 may extend far enough so that fishing hook 16 is stopped before barbed point 30 contacts cavity wall 20.

Tube 24 extends through bobber 12 having an opening 32 therethrough. Tube 22 may be integral with bobber body 12 or may be a separate tube with bobber body 12 molded therearound. Opening 32 is sized such that it will accommodate the entry of eye 26 and shank 28 of fishing hook 16.

A line stop 34 is compressed onto fishing line 14 to control the depth at which bait, placed upon fishing hook 16, will be suspended in a body of water. Line stop 34 is of sufficient size to preclude its entry into opening 32.

Bobber system 10 is assembled by threading fishing line 14 through opening 32 then securing fishing line 14 to eye 26 of fishing hook 16. Fishing hook 16 is baited and bobber system 10 is cast along with baited hook 16. When bobber system 10 hits the surface of the water, the weight of the bait and hook 16 draws line 14 through bobber system 10. The movement of line 14 is stopped when line stop 34 contacting the outer perimeter of opening 32.

If the bait on hook 16 is taken by a fish, leaving hook 16 unbaited, the fisherman reels in line 14 causing eye 26 and shank 28 to enter into opening 32 as bobber system 10 is retrieved back to the fisherman. If at least a part of the bait remains on hook 16, then shank 28 may not fully enter into tube 24. Nonetheless, the positioning of at least a portion of shank 28 in tube 24 substantially shields barbed point 30 from catching on a foreign object as bobber system 10 is retrieved and protects the hands and clothing of the fisherman from barbed point 30.

When the fisherman successfully hooks a fish on hook 16, as line 14 is retrieved, bobber body 12 slides along line 14 and positions itself proximate to the fish. As a fisherman applies tension to line 14, and as the fish draws near to the fisherman, it is a common practice for the

fisherman to run his hand along line 14 and should the fish throw hook 16 the tension on the line will draw shank 28 into tube 24 to thereby shield barbed point 30 from contacting the fisherman.

While this invention has been described as having a preferred design, the present invention can be further modified within the spirit and scope of this disclosure. This application
5 is therefore intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention using its general principles. Further, this application is intended to cover such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice in the art to which this invention pertains and which fall within the limits of the appended claims.